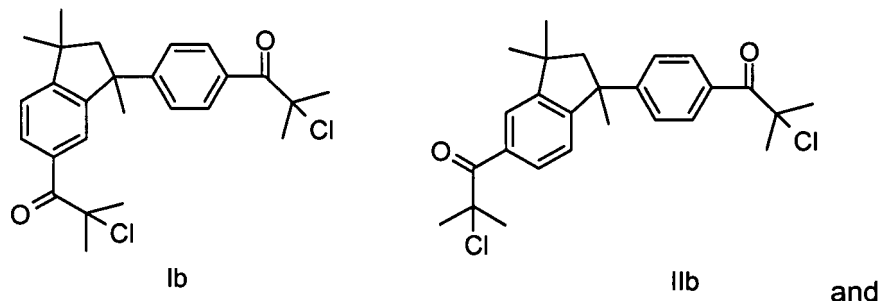
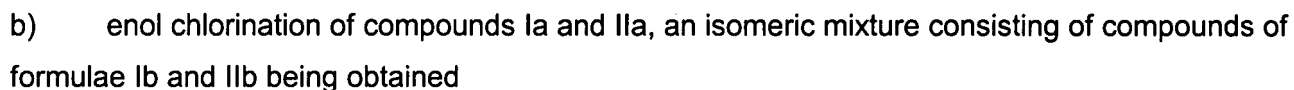


**1. (currently amended):** A process for the preparation of a crystalline isomeric mixture of compounds of formulae I and II

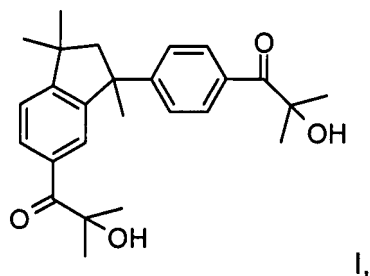


a) the slow addition of aluminium chloride, in portions in the course of from 2 to 3 hours, so that a local overdosing of aluminium chloride is avoided, to a solution comprising 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindan having a low oligomer content and isobutyric acid halide ~~in a suitable solvent~~, 2-dichlorobenzene at a reaction temperature of from ~~-20°C to -20°C~~ 0°C to 5°C, an isomeric mixture consisting of compounds of formulae Ia and IIa being obtained



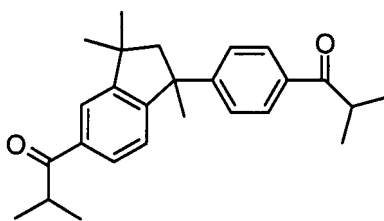
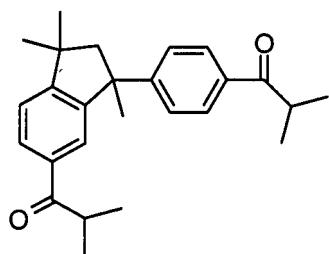
c) hydrolysis of the chlorinated isomeric mixture from step b).

**2. (currently amended):** A process for the preparation of a crystalline compound of formula I

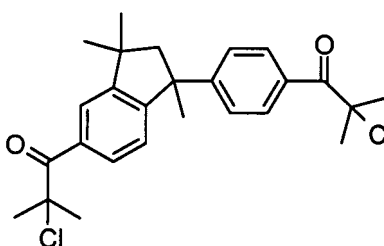
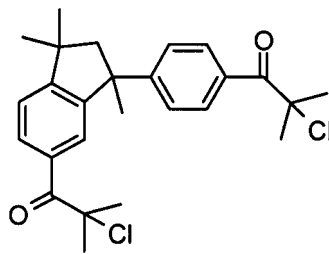


which process comprises

a) the slow addition of aluminium chloride, in portions in the course of from 2 to 3 hours, so that a local overdosing of aluminium chloride is avoided, to a solution comprising 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindane having a low oligomer content and isobutyric acid halide in ~~a suitable solvent~~ 1,2-dichlorobenzene at a reaction temperature of from ~~-20°C to 20°C~~ 0°C to 5°C, an isomeric mixture consisting of compounds of formulae Ia and IIa being obtained



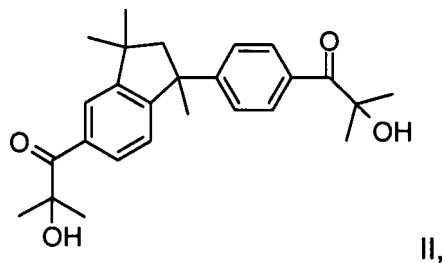
b) enol chlorination of compounds Ia and IIa, an isomeric mixture consisting of compounds of formulae Ib and IIb being obtained



c) separation of the compound of formula Ib by recrystallisation and

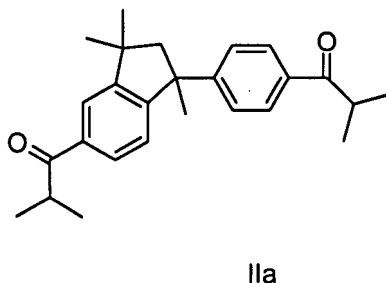
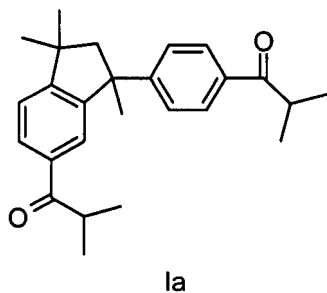
d) hydrolysis of compound Ib.

3. (currently amended): A process for the preparation of a crystalline compound of formula II

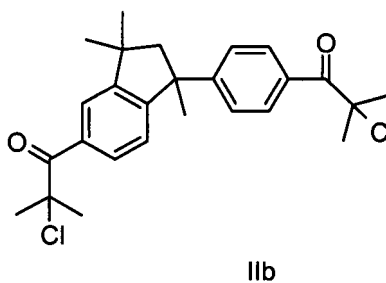
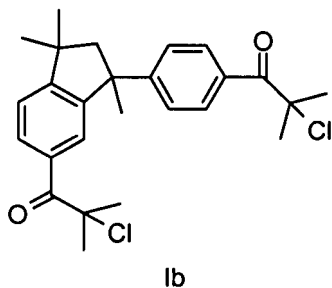


which process comprises

a) the slow addition of aluminium chloride, in portions in the course of from 2 to 3 hours, so that a local overdosing of aluminium chloride is avoided, to a solution comprising 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindan having a low oligomer content and isobutyric acid halide in ~~a suitable solvent~~ 1,2-dichlorobenzene at a reaction temperature of from ~~-20°C to 20°C~~ 0°C to 5°C, an isomeric mixture consisting of compounds of formulae Ia and IIa being obtained



b) enol chlorination of compounds Ia and IIa, an isomeric mixture consisting of compounds of formulae Ib and IIb being obtained



c) separation of the compound of formula Ib by recrystallisation and  
d) hydrolysis of compound IIb.

**4., (cancelled)**

**5. (previously amended):** A process according to claim 1, wherein pure 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindan and isobutyric acid halide are first brought together and aluminium chloride is metered in slowly in the course of from 2 to 3 hours, so that a local overdosing of aluminium chloride is avoided.

**6-7. (cancelled)**

**8. (previously amended):** A process according to claim 2, wherein pure 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindan and isobutyric acid halide are first brought together and aluminium chloride is metered in slowly in the course of from 2 to 3 hours, so that a local overdosing of aluminium chloride is avoided.

**9. (previously amended):** A process according to claim 3, wherein pure 1,1,3-trimethyl-3-phenylindan and isobutyric acid halide are first brought together and aluminium chloride is metered in slowly in the course of from 2 to 3 hours, so that a local overdosing of aluminium chloride is avoided.

**10-13. (cancelled)**